

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCTINTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY
(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

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Applicant's or agent's file reference 4FPO-08-02	FOR FURTHER ACTION		See Form PCT/IPEA/416
International application No. PCT/KR2004/002255	International filing date (day/month/year) 06 SEPTEMBER 2004 (06.09.2004)	Priority date (day/month/year) 06 SEPTEMBER 2003 (06.09.2003)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC IPC7 A61K 35/78			
Applicant OSCOTEC INC. et al			

1. This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.
3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising:
 - a. (sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of 28 sheets, as follows:
 - sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).
 - sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box.
 - b. (sent to the International Bureau only) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)) _____, containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in electronic form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).
4. This report contains indications relating to the following items:
 - Box No. I Basis of the report
 - Box No. II Priority
 - Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
 - Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
 - Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
 - Box No. VI Certain documents cited
 - Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application
 - Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 06 JULY 2005 (06.07.2005)	Date of completion of this report 15 DECEMBER 2005 (15.12.2005)
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Authorized officer YEO, Ho Sup Telephone No. 82-42-481-5627

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/KR2004/002255

Box No. I Basis of the report

1. With regard to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

This report is based on translations from the original language into the following language _____ which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:

- international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))
- publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)
- international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)

2. With regard to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (*replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report*):

the international application as originally filed/furnished

the description:

pages 1-9 as originally filed/furnished
 pages* 10-36 received by this Authority on 09/12/2005
 pages* received by this Authority on _____

the claims:

pages as originally filed/furnished
 pages* as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
 pages* 37 received by this Authority on 09/12/2005
 pages* received by this Authority on _____

the drawings:

pages 1/5-5/5 as originally filed/furnished
 pages* received by this Authority on _____
 pages* received by this Authority on _____

the sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.

3. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

the description, pages _____
 the claims, Nos. 2, 5 _____
 the drawings, sheets _____
 the sequence listing (*specify*) : _____
 any table(s) related to sequence listing (*specify*) : _____

4. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).

the description, pages _____
 the claims, Nos. _____
 the drawings, sheets _____
 the sequence listing (*specify*) : _____
 any table(s) related to sequence listing (*specify*) : _____

* If item 4 applies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims	1-3	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-3	YES
	Claims		NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-3	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

The amendments filed with the letter dated 09. 12. 2005 have not been extended beyond the disclosure of the patent application as filed.

The present invention relates to a composition for preventing and treating arthritis, comprising the butanol fraction of *Notoginseng radix* extract as an effective ingredient.

The following documents have been considered for the purpose of this report :

D1 = JP 11-139979 A (25. 05. 1999)

D2 = Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi, 14(1), 35-6, 5-6 (1994)

D3 = Zhongguo Yao Li Xue Bao, 20(6), 551-4 (1999)

1) Novelty & Inventive step

D1 discloses a composition for the suppression of immune system and the prevention and treatment of chronic rheumatoid arthritis, containing a crude extract of *Panax notoginseng* as an active ingredient.

D2 states that the total saponins of *Panax notoginseng* has the anti-inflammatory, analgesic and immunomodulatory effects.

(Continued on Supplemental Sheet.)

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Supplemental Box**In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.****Continuation of:**

Box V.

D3 states that the total saponins of *Panax notoginseng* exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in the rat model with acute inflammation.

Even though the cited documents D1–D3 are relevant to the present invention, they do not disclose the butanol fraction of Notoginseng radix extract in the present invention as active ingredients.

In view of the experimental results submitted by the Applicants on 09. 12. 2005, the butanol fraction(RF1MB) of Notoginseng radix extract in the present invention has more effective treating efficacy than the crude extract(RF1M) of *Panax notoginseng* in the cited document D1.

Therefore, the invention claimed in claims 1–3 is novel and is considered to involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(2) and 33(3)).

2) Industrial applicability

Claims 1–3 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4).

oil composition is fewer in *Notoginseng radix* than in *Panax ginseng*. *Notoginseng radix* additionally includes oleanolic acid. Its root has hemostatic and cardiotonic activities. It was confirmed from animal tests that the root has efficacy of increasing blood flow of coronary artery, decreasing oxygen consumption of cardiac muscle and lowering the levels of lipid and cholesterol in blood. *Notoginseng radix* also has functions of anti-inflammation, analgesia and 10 hemostasis, so that it is very useful for the treatment of not only inflammatory diseases including hepatitis but also bleeding from trauma, cut, etc., and internal hemorrhage. Applying to a wound or oral administration give the same effects.

15 *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention is extracted by using water, alcohol or a mixed solvent of water and alcohol. At this time, alcohol is preferred to be ethanol.

20 Conventional extraction methods including cold precipitation, hot precipitation, heating, etc, using the solvent mentioned above are used.

25 *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention is more preferably butanol fraction of extract of *Notoginseng radix* extracted by water, ethanol or a mixed solvent of water and ethanol.

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention is still more preferably purified butanol fraction of extract of *Notoginseng radix* extracted by water, ethanol or a mixed solvent of water and ethanol.

5 The purified butanol fraction may be produced by the steps of: obtaining crude extract of *Notoginseng radix* by using water, ethanol or a mixed solvent of water and ethanol as an extraction solvent; obtaining butanol fraction from the crude extract by using
10 butanol as fractionation solvent; separating intermediate purified butanol fraction from the butanol fraction by using column chromatography; and separating purified butanol fraction from the intermediate purified butanol fraction by using column
15 chromatography.

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention inhibits release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α), so that it can be used for the production of health food or a medicine for preventing
20 and treating arthritis.

In order to investigate how *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention worked to inhibit release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α), THP-1 cells, a human monocytic cell line, were treated with
25 lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and *Notoginseng radix* extract.

of the present invention at the concentration of 2 or 10 $\mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$. Then, the amount of released tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) in cell culture medium was measured by ELISA. As a result, the amount of released tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) was remarkably decreased by the treatment of 10 $\mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$ of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention (see Experimental Example 1).

10 *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention can be used for the production of health food or a medicine for preventing and treating arthritis owing to its ability to death activated T-cells selectively.

In order to investigate whether or not 15 *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was able to death activated T-cells only, a lymph node of a 5-week-old female mouse was taken and single cells were prepared. The cells were cultured, during which T cells were activated. The apoptosis of activated T-20 lymphocytes was investigated. As a result, when cells were treated with over 5 $\mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$ of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention, only activated T-cells were killed (inactivated T-cells were still alive) (see Experimental Example 2).

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention also inhibits the progress of the disease in animals having type 2 collagen induced arthritis.

In order to investigate the treatment effect on 5 arthritis of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention, collagen suspension was intra-dermally injected in tail head of a mouse to induce arthritis. *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was orally administered to the mouse with arthritis, which 10 was then observed. As a result, the progress of arthritis was remarkably inhibited from the 9th day after oral administration of the extract (see Experimental Example 3).

A composition of the present invention can 15 additionally include, in addition to *Notoginseng radix* extract, one or more effective ingredients having a similar to or the same function as *Notoginseng radix* extract.

A composition of the present invention can 20 additionally include, in addition to *Notoginseng radix* extract, one or more effective ingredients having a different function from that of *Notoginseng radix* extract.

A composition of the present invention can 25 contain at least one of pharmaceutically acceptable

carriers, in addition to the above effective ingredients, for the convenience of the administration. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be selected from a group consisting of saline, sterile water, 5 Ringer's solution, buffered saline, dextrose solution, maltodextrin solution, glycerol, ethanol and a mixture of them (one or more components). If necessary, other additives such as anti-oxidants, buffers, fungistats, etc, can be included. A composition of the present 10 invention can also be prepared in the forms of pills, capsules, granules, tablets and injectable solutions such as aqueous solutions, suspensions, emulsions, etc, produced by being mixed with generally used diluents, disintegrating agents, surfactants, binders and 15 lubricants. Besides, a composition of the present invention can be prepared in different forms considering a disease and included ingredients by general method well-known to the people in this field or the method described in Remington's Pharmaceutical 20 science (Newest edition), Mack Publishing Company, Easton PA. Calcium or vitamin D₃ can be added to a composition of the present invention to enhance its medicinal effect of preventing and treating arthritis.

The administration method of a composition of the 25 present invention varies from the purpose of the

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treatment; either oral administration or parenteral administration (for example, intravenous, intradermal, intraperitoneal or local injection) is fine. And the dosage of the composition is determined according to
5 weight, age, gender, health condition of a patient, diet, administration times and method, excretion rate, and severity of a disease. The effective dosage of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention is 0.1~10 mg/kg, and 0.1~3 mg/kg is more preferable. The
10 administration times can be once a day or preferably several times a day.

The acute toxicity test in mice via oral administration was performed to see if the *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention has acute
15 toxicity in mice. As a result, its estimated LD₅₀ values are much greater than 2 g/kg in mice, indicating that this extract is evaluated to be a safe substance.

A composition of the present invention can be treated for preventing and treating arthritis either
20 independently or in combination with surgical operation, radiotherapy, hormone therapy, chemotherapy and other biological response regulators.

A composition of the present invention can be added to health food to improve arthritis related
25 diseases. *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present

invention can be added to food as it is or together with other food or food ingredients by general method for food process. The mixing ratio of effective ingredients is determined by the purpose of use (for prevention, for promoting health, or for treatment of a disease). In general, *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention is added to food or beverages under 100 weight%, preferably under 50 weight%. However, in the case of long-term administration for the purpose of health and sanitation or health control, the amount of a composition added to food or beverages might be less than the above, but since the composition is safe for human, it could be added more than the above.

There is no limitation in food category applicable to the extract of the present invention. So, the extract can be added to meat, sausages, bread, chocolate, candies, snacks, cookies, pizza, ramyun, noodles, gums, dairy product including ice cream, soups, beverages, tea, drinks, alcoholic drinks and vitamin complex, etc. and other ordinary health food.

A composition for health promoting beverages can additionally include various flavors or natural carbohydrates, like any other ordinary beverages. Natural carbohydrates are exemplified by monosaccharides such as glucose and fructose,

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disaccharides such as maltose and sucrose, polysaccharides such as dextrin, cyclodextrin, and sugar alcohols such as xylitol, sorbitol and erythritol. As a sweetening agent, natural sweeteners such as thaumatin and stevia extract, and synthetic sweeteners such as saccharin and aspartame can be used.

5 such as thaumatin and stevia extract, and synthetic sweeteners such as saccharin and aspartame can be used.

It is preferred to add natural carbohydrates by 0.1 - 20 g. per 100 ml of a composition of the present invention, and is more preferred to add 1 - 10 g of

10 natural carbohydrates to 100 ml of the composition.

In addition to the above, a composition of the present invention can also include various nutrients, vitamins, electrolytes, flavoring agents, coloring agents, pectic acid and its salts, alginic acid and its salts, organic acids, protective colloidal thickeners, pH regulators, stabilizers, antiseptics, glycerin, alcohol, carbonating agents used in carbonated beverages, etc. The composition of the present invention can further include sarcocarps to produce natural fruit juices, fruit beverages and vegetable beverages. Each ingredient is used either independently or in combination with others. At this time, the mixing rate is not so important but in general, 0.05 - 50 parts of weight per 100 parts of weight of the

15 composition of the present invention is preferred.

20

25

EXAMPLES

Practical and presently preferred embodiments of the present invention are illustrative as shown in the 5 following Examples.

However, it will be appreciated that those skilled in the art, on consideration of this disclosure, may make modifications and improvements within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

10

Example 1: Preparation of *Notoginseng radix* extract

Cultivated *Notoginseng radix* was purchased from a wholesale dried medicinal herb store.

15

<1-1> Preparation of *Notoginseng radix* crude extract<1-1-1> Crude alcohol extract of *Notoginseng radix*

20

Notoginseng radix was cut into 1~2 cm fragments. The fragments were washed with running water to eliminate impurities. The fragments were pulverized. 200 g of the *Notoginseng radix* powder was put in a 3 l flask, which was stirred at reflux at 78.5°C using 2,000 ml of ethanol. Extraction by heating was repeated three times for 4 hours. The extract was filtered and

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vacuum-concentrated under reduced pressure by using vacuum rotary evaporator under 40°C, resulting in *Notoginseng radix* crude extract containing 2.7 g of *Notoginseng radix* powder (RF1M) (yield : 1.35%).

5

<1-1-2> Crude water extract of *Notoginseng radix*

Notoginseng radix crude extract was extracted by the same method as described in the above <1-1-1> and the only difference in the procedure was that water was 10 used instead of ethanol as an extraction solvent.

<1-1-3> Crude mixed solvent extract of *Notoginseng radix*

Notoginseng radix crude extract was extracted by 15 the same method as described in the above <1-1-1> and the only difference in the procedure was that a mixed solvent of water (25%) and ethanol (75%) was used instead of ethanol as an extraction solvent.

20 <1-2> Separation of *Notoginseng radix* crude extract

A fraction (RF1MB) was obtained from the crude extract (RF1M) prepared in the above <1-1-1> at room temperature by using 500 ml of normal butanol (n-

butanol) as a solvent, for which a fraction funnel was used and solvent fractionation was repeated three times.

RF1MB4 fraction was separated from the RF1MB fraction by column chromatography. Column 5 chromatography was performed again with the RF1MB4 fraction, resulting in the final fraction of *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b).

Extraction and separation method of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention is described in 10 FIG. 1.

In experimental examples of the invention, the final extraction of *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b) was concentrated and then freeze-dried. The dried 15 fraction was diluted with water and used for *in vitro* and animal tests.

Experimental Example 1: Inhibition of the release of
TNF- α by *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present
20 invention

Following experiments were performed to investigate whether or not *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention inhibited the release of TNF- α , a

cytokine separated from human monocytic cell line 'THP-1 cell'.

<1-1> Cell selection and culture

5 The below cell line was used to investigate the effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention on the release of TNF- α .

Human originated cell line THP-1 (ATCC No. TIB-202) was purchased from ATCC (Rockville, USA) and 10 cultured in RPMI 1640 (Gibco, BRL, USA) medium supplemented with 10% FBS (fetal bovine serum).

<1-2> Quantification of released TNF- α

15 In order to investigate the effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention on the release of TNF- α , the amount of released TNF- α was measured by ELISA using cells prepared in the above <1-1>.

20 Cells were plated into a 96-well plate by 5×10^5 cells/ml and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) was added in order to activate cells for the release of TNF- α .

An experimental group was treated with *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b) at the concentration of 2 or 10 μ l/ml together with LPS. After

the treatment, the released TNF- α in culture supernatant was quantified by ELISA.

The results are presented in FIG. 2.

As shown in FIG. 2, when an experimental group
5 was treated with low concentration ($2 \mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$) of *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b), the amount of released TNF- α of the experimental group was just a little different from that of a control group not treated with the extract. But, when the extract was
10 provided with high concentration ($10 \mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$), the amount of released TNF- α in the experimental group was greatly decreased, comparing to a control group.

Thus, the above results indicate that *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention inhibits the
15 release of TNF- α .

Experimental Example 2: Selective apoptosis of

activated T-cells by Notoginseng radix extract of the

present invention

20 In order to confirm whether or not *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention could destroy activated T-cells only, following experiments were performed.

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<2-1> Separation and activation of T-cells

A lymph node of a 5-week-old female mouse was taken out and mashed by the back tip of a sterilized syringe to extract cells. The cells were filtered by a 5 cell-filter (Falcon, NJ USA) and washed with PBS, then put in a culture medium at the concentration of 2×10^6 cells/ml. As a culture medium, RPMI 1640 (Gibco, BRL, USA) supplemented with 10% FBS (fetal bovine serum) was used.

10 In order to activate T-cells only, concanavalin A was added by 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ to the medium, followed by culture for 48 hours. After 48 hours of culture, 10 mg/ml of methyl- α -D-mannopyranoside (sigma, Germany) was put in the medium, followed by further culture for 30 minutes. 15 Then, the cells were washed with PBS three times and put in a culture medium supplemented with 100 units/ml of human interleukine-2 (hIL-2, R&D, MN, USA), followed by further culture for 48 hours and cell density was maintained as 2×10^6 cells/ml during the culture 20 (Lenardo MJ. et al. : Interleukin-2 programs mouse alpha beta T lymphocytes for apoptosis. Nature. 353(6347):858-61. 1991).

<2-2> Investigation of selective apoptosis of activatedT-cells

The concentration of activated T-cells was adjusted to 1×10^6 cells/ml, then they were put in a 96-well plate (Falcon, USA) by 200 μl /well. At that time, 5 100 units/ml of human interleukine-2 (hIL-2) was added to each well.

While a control group was not treated with *Notoginseng radix* extract, an experimental group was 10 treated with the final fraction (RF1MB4b) of *Notoginseng radix* extract prepared in the above example at different concentrations (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) before being cultured for 24 hours.

As a control, inactivated cells were prepared as 15 follows.

Single cells were collected from spleen and cell density was adjusted to 2×10^6 cells/ml, which were distributed to a 96 well plate by 200 μl /well. *Notoginseng radix* extract was added thereto, followed 20 by culture for 24 hours. After 24 hours of culture, the cells were transferred to a flow tube, to which propidium iodide (PI) was added. Then, live cells were counted for 20 seconds by using CellQuest program of FACSCaliver (Becton Dickinson, France).

Apoptosis was calculated as follows : (1 - F extract treated cells/untreated cells) x 100. All candidate drugs were examined by that math formula to choose a drug to induce high apoptosis of activated T-cells but low apoptosis of naive T-cells (Sabapathy K, Hu Y, Kallunki T, Schreiber M, David JP, Jochum W, Wagner EF, Karin M. : JNK2 is required for efficient T-cell activation and apoptosis but not for normal lymphocyte development. Curr Biol. 11;9(3):116-25. 10 1999).

The results are presented in FIG. 3.

As shown in FIG. 3, when *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was treated with high concentration over 5 $\mu\text{l}/\text{ml}$, activated T-cells were 15 selectively destroyed while inactivated T-cells still remained.

Thus, it was confirmed that *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention destroys activated T-cells selectively and the apoptosis effect was 20 concentration-dependent.

Experimental Example 3: Inhibition of the progress of
arthritis in test animals with type 2 collagen induced

arthritis by Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention

In order to investigate whether or not Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention could inhibit the progress of arthritis in test animals having type 2 collagen induced arthritis, following experiments were performed.

<3-1> Inducement of arthritis in test animals

10 In order to prepare test animals having type 2 collagen induced arthritis, 5-6 week old male DBA1 mice were purchased from SCI company, Japan, and the mice were raised at 21°C with 40% humidity.

15 Bovine type 2 collagen (Condrex Co., Japan) was dissolved in 0.05% acetic acid, making the concentration 2 mg/ml. Then the type 2 collagen was mixed with the same amount of complete adjuvant (Condrex Co., Japan). While cooling down with ice, the 20 mixture became homogeneous suspension by using T-connector linked to 3 ml syringe. After confirming the suspension was prepared rightly, tail head of a mouse was sterilized with alcohol cotton and 100 µl of

collagen suspension was injected under the skin of the tail head.

<3-2> Oral administration of *Notoginseng radix* extract

5 (RF1MB4b) of the present invention

Notoginseng radix extract (RF1MB4b) prepared in the above example was dissolved in water, resulting in 2.5 mg/ml solution. The solution was filtered by 0.25 μM filter.

10 The filtered solution was diluted to 0.2 mg/ml and was administered to the mouth of a mouse through sonde linked to a 1 ml syringe, once a day and by 0.05 mg/250 μl/mouse.

15 <3-3> Progress of arthritis : Naked eye observation and diagnosis

In order to investigate arthritis treating effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b) of the present invention, the *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b) prepared in the above example was administered by the same method as described in the above <3-2> to test animals having arthritis induced by the injection of collagen suspension.

Arthritis was developed 30 days after collagen suspension was injected to a mouse. Naked eye observation on lesion of arthritis was performed by using following scores based on literature cited.

5 0 : No swelling or flair, 1 : Light swelling and flair in joint, 2: Clear swelling and flair in joint, 3: Severe swelling and flair in joint including knuckle joint, 4 : Severe swelling in all over the joint.

10 Therefore, the highest score of lesion of arthritis is 16 per mouse, which sums up scores of forelegs and hind legs, and the highest score per one leg is 4 (Courtenay JS, Dallman MJ, Dayan AD, et al. : Immunization against heterologous type II collagen induces arthritis in mice. Nature 283: 666-668. 1980).

15 FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 present the results of investigation, after oral administration of the extract, of arthritis progress inhibiting effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention in test animals with type 2 collagen induced arthritis.

20 In FIG. 4, the arthritis progress inhibiting effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention in test animals with type 2 collagen induced arthritis was presented as arthritis index, and FIG. 5 is a set of photographs showing the arthritis progress inhibiting effect of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the

present invention in animals having type 2 collagen induced arthritis.

As shown in FIG. 4, when *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was orally administered 5 into a mouse having type 2 collagen induced arthritis, the progress of the disease was obviously inhibited from the 9th day of administration, comparing to a control group.

As shown in FIG. 5, both a control medicine 10 without *Notoginseng radix* extract and an experimental medicine including the extract were orally administered respectively to mice having type 2 collagen induced arthritis. Big difference between the two was observed after 21 days from the administration. A mouse treated 15 with a control medicine showed very severe swelling all over the joints but a mouse administered with an experimental medicine just showed light flair and swelling in joints.

Therefore, it was confirmed that *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention effectively inhibits the progress of arthritis.

Example 4: Acute toxicity test with *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention

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Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention is classified into a food material, indicating that it is safe. But, for the use as a treatment medicine, acute toxicity of the extract had 5 to be investigated as follows.

6-week old SPF mice were used in the tests for acute toxicity. *Notoginseng radix* extract (RF1MB4b) prepared in the above example was suspended in distilled water and orally administered once to 5 mice per group at the dosage of 2, 1, and 0.5 g/kg. 10

Death, clinical symptoms, and weight change in mice were observed, hematological tests and biochemical tests of blood were performed, and any abnormal signs in the gastrointestinal organs of chest and abdomen 15 were checked with eyes during autopsy.

The results showed that *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention did not cause any specific clinical symptoms, weight change, or death in mice. No change was observed in hematological tests, biochemical 20 tests of blood, and autopsy.

Notoginseng radix extract (RF1MB4b) of the present invention used in this experiment is evaluated to be safe substance since it does not cause any toxic change in mice up to the level of 2 g/kg and its

estimated LD₅₀ values are much greater than 2 g/kg in mice.

Manufacturing Example 1: Preparation of pharmaceutical

5 formulations

<1-1> Preparation of powders

Notoginseng radix extract 2g

Lactose 1g

Powders were prepared by mixing all the above
10 components and filled airtight bag with them.

<1-2> preparation of tablets

Notoginseng radix extract 100 mg

Corn starch 100 mg

15 Lactose 100 mg

Magnesium stearate 2 mg

Tablets were prepared by mixing all the above
components by the conventional method for preparing
tablets.

20

<1-3> Preparation of capsules

Notoginseng radix extract 100 mg

Corn starch	100 mg
Lactose	100 mg
Magnesium stearate	2 mg

5 Capsules were prepared by mixing the components
above and filled gelatin capsules with them according
to the conventional method for capsules.

Manufacturing Example 2: Preparation of food

10 Foodstuff containing *Notoginseng radix* extract of
the present invention was prepared as follows.

<2-1> Preparation of cooking spices

15 Health improving spices and condiments containing
Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention by
20-95 weight% were prepared.

<2-2> Preparation of tomato ketchup and sauce

20 Health improving tomato ketchup or sauce was
prepared by adding *Notoginseng radix* extract of the
present invention by 0.2-1.0 weight% to original tomato
ketchup or sauce.

<2-3> Preparation of flour food

Health improving flour food was prepared by adding *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention by 0.5-5.0 weight% to wheat flour and then making the flour into bread, cakes, cookies, crackers
5 and noodles.

<2-4> Preparation of soups and gravies

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention was added by 0.1-5.0 weight% to soups and
10 gravies to produce health improving processed meats, noodle soups and gravies.

<2-5> Preparation of ground beef

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention was added by 10 weight% to ground beef to
15 prepare health improving ground beef.

<2-6> Preparation of dairy products

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention was added by 5-10 weight% to milk to prepare
20 health improving dairy products such as butter, ice cream, etc.

<2-7> Preparation of Sunsik

Brown rice, barley, glutinous rice and coix (job's tear) were gelatinized by the conventional method, followed by drying. The dried mixture was 5 distributed and pulverized, resulting in 60-mesh grain size of powders.

Black bean, black sesame and perilla were steamed and dried by the conventional method. The dried mixture was distributed and pulverized, resulting in 10 60-mesh grain size of powders.

Notoginseng radix extract of the present invention was vacuum-concentrated under reduced pressure using a vacuum concentrator, which was then spray-dried with a hot-air drier. The dried material 15 was pulverized by a grinder, resulting in 60-mesh grain size of powders.

The prepared grain, seeds, and dried *Notoginseng radix* extract powders were all mixed at the following ratio.

20

Grain (brown rice 30 weight%, coix 15 weight%, barley 20 weight%),

Seeds (perilla 7 weight%, black bean 8 weight%, black sesame 7 weight%),

Dried powder of *Notoginseng radix* extract (3 weight%),

Ganoderma lucidum (0.5 weight%),

Rehmannia glutinosa (0.5 weight%)

5

Manufacturing Example 3: Preparation of beverages

<1-1> Preparation of carbonated beverages

Sugar (5-10%), citric acid (0.05-0.3%), caramel (0.005-0.02%) and vitamin C (0.1-1%) were mixed, to 10 which purified water (79-94%) was added to make syrup. The prepared syrup was sterilized at 85-98°C for 20-180 seconds, then mixed with cooling water at the ratio of 1 : 4. Then, carbon dioxide gas (0.5-0.82%) was given to the mixture to prepare carbonated beverages 15 containing *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention.

<1-2> Preparation of health beverages

Acid fructose (0.5%), oligosaccharide (2%), sugar 20 (2%), salt (0.5%) and water (75%) were all mixed with *Notoginseng radix* extract evenly, followed by sterilization. The mixture was put in a small

container such as a glass bottle or pat bottle, resulting in health beverages.

<1-3> Preparation of vegetable juice

5 5 g of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was added to 1,000 ml of tomato or carrot juice to prepare health vegetable juice.

<1-4> Preparation of fruit juice

10 1 g of *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention was added to 1,000 ml of apple or grape juice to produce health fruit juice.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

15 As explained hereinbefore, *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention has activities of inhibiting TNF- α release and destroying activated T-cells selectively.

Therefore, *Notoginseng radix* extract of the present invention can be effectively used for the production of health food or a medicine for preventing and treating arthritis.

What is claimed is

1. A composition for preventing and treating arthritis comprising butanol fraction of extract of *Notoginseng radix* extracted by water, ethanol or a mixed solvent of water and ethanol as an effective ingredient.
5
2. A pharmaceutical composition for preventing and treating arthritis comprising the composition of claim 1.
10
3. A health food composition for preventing and treating arthritis comprising the composition of
15 claim 1..